

DAILY NEWS.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The News Building, No. 5, Martin Street.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

[The Ticket presented below is the form decided on by the Democratic Central Committee for Supreme and Superior Court Judges. The name of the Solicitor may be added thereto, for the District to which he belongs.]

FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

For Chief Justice:

WILLIAM N. H. SMITH,

For Associate Justices:

THOMAS S. ASHE,

JOHN H. DILLARD,

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

For Judge Seventh Judicial District:

JESSE F. GRAVES,

For Judge Eighth Judicial District:

ALFONSO C. AVERY,

For Judge Ninth Judicial District:

JAMES C. L. GUDGER,

FOR SOLICITORS.

[The District Judicial nominations are given for the public information, but they do not constitute a part of the State ticket, as only one can be voted on the general ticket, and he only in the District to which he belongs.]

FOR SOLICITOR FIRST DISTRICT:

JAMES P. WHELBEE,

FOR SOLICITOR THIRD DISTRICT:

SWIFT GALLOWAY,

FOR SOLICITOR FOURTH DISTRICT:

JAMES D. McIVER,

FOR SOLICITOR FIFTH DISTRICT:

FRED. N. STRUDWICK,

FOR SOLICITOR SIXTH DISTRICT:

W. J. MONTGOMERY,

FOR SOLICITOR SEVENTH DISTRICT:

JOSEPH DOBSON,

FOR SOLICITOR EIGHTH DISTRICT:

J. S. ADAMS,

FOR SOLICITOR NINTH DISTRICT:

GAILLARD S. FERGUSON.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

of New Haven.

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT F. ARNFIELD,

of Iredell.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

Congressional Convention.

A Convention of the Democrats and Conservatives of the Fourth District, will be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 22nd day of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty, given for Gov. Vance in 1876.

By order of District Executive Committee,

H. A. LONDON, Jr.,

Chairman.

July 2, 1878.

The Democratic papers in the District will please copy.

The Lesson at Goldsboro.

The color line was sharply drawn at the Goldsboro Republican Congressional Convention on Wednesday, and the result was a colored nominee for Congress. The second Congressional and second Judicial Districts embrace substantially the same territory, and they return, in both elections, about ten thousand Republican majority. Of this vast majority from eight to nine thousand are colored voters.

For the position of Solicitor a negro has been presented as the Republican nominee to be voted for in August, and now, for Congressman, to be chosen in November, a negro has also been nominated by a convention composed, for the most part, of delegates of his own race. The only conclusion possible, under these circumstances, is that the color line has been as deliberately, as sharply drawn, and for the purpose, distinct and avowed, of the self-assertion of the colored race, whenever and wherever they may feel that, by force of numbers, they can control and direct the public affairs of a district, judicial, political, or otherwise. The conduct referred to is an arrogant assumption of the power of race, as defiantly proclaimed as it clearly defines the line of color.

When the judicial nomination was made at Tarboro three weeks ago, certain of the colored people were quick to say that it was not their desire, that it had been accomplished by designing white men of foiled ambition, and that they disapproved and denounced it. The public was willing to accept such statement of facts, and to acquit the colored people of a deliberate purpose to draw the color line. But no such excuse had apparent ground at Goldsboro on Wednesday. The heavy negro counties of Warren, Halifax, Northampton and Edgecombe were found solid for the colored nominee, and on last ballot Craven wheeled into line. The purpose and determination was here unmistakably declared, and the responsibility must rest upon the colored people themselves. They cannot now escape it, no more than they can escape the consequences that must result to them from their stupid action, hopelessly in the minority as they are in the country at large, the State, and the South as a section.

The colored people at this late day give to the Republican party in North Carolina more exclusively the features of a negro party than it has ever before assumed since the date of its organization in the State. In their nominations this year they seek by their action to eliminate the white element of their party altogether. That they will practically succeed, there cannot be a question. The white men who have stood with the Republican party have not done so only because of their love for the negro. While some may have

been moved to adhere to that party through a preference for its declared principles, they have not been without hope that others of their race would follow in sufficient numbers to give the white race a majority in the Republican ranks, while the leaders and office-seekers, constituting mainly the white element, have only remained to control and manipulate the party strength so as to secure for themselves the offices and places of profit. But now that the colored people themselves step forward and grasp the sceptre of office, monopolize among themselves the places of honor and profit, the white element, on being requested, to take back seats, will step down and out. The result will be that in North Carolina, the Republican party, from having included in its ranks more white men than in all the other Southern States combined, will here become, and that speedily, more exclusively a negro party than in any other of the States of the South.

Such condition of things will in no wise work disadvantage to the Democratic, and in a party point of view was to have been desired. The prejudices of race, though much allayed, are not dead. It was the hope, however, that in their repose the country might find rest, and that the conduct of both races, without uniting politically, would be such as should conduce to public harmony, no matter how unitedly the colored people continued to stand to the Republican party, while it has looked forward to probable division of the colored vote, has never sought, or contemplated with any degree of pleasure the movement of the whole colored race into the ranks of the Democracy. With a sufficient majority in the State for all practical purposes, the Democratic party has been content to hold its voters in line, welcoming such colored supporters as should see proper to cast their political fortunes with them, and while extending to them no special invitation, turning none away on the plea that he was not an invited guest. The Democratic party deprecates the color line, and by its public action has sought to obscure it in the politics of the State. If it must exist, the colored people themselves shall be responsible for it, and while regretting it, the Democrats will take care that it does their party no harm, for whenever it is drawn it but more clearly defines and strengthens the lines of Democratic organization. A solidly black Republican party in North Carolina can but give cohesive power to the Democracy.

The lesson which the Goldsboro Radical convention teaches is the lesson of self preservation, which is in politics quite as much a first law, as in the general economy of nature. The Goldsboro lesson, continued from Tarboro, must not be lost on any campaign this year, local, or otherwise. It must be allowed to have its full effect in every county canvass. It must come up for review in the Congressional campaign this Fall. From every stump, and to every voter, either by knots and groups in the public places, singly along the road, in the field, at home, or along the by-paths and in the fence corners, the negro, as he has presented himself at Tarboro and Goldsboro, as a Radical campaigner, must be faithfully and energetically administered for the benefit of all Republican and Independent candidates. The issue forced upon the Democracy is the issue of race and color. The contest between the Democratic and Republican parties is a contest for the control of the Legislature, Congress, the government of townships and counties and the State. The Republican party is made up of and controlled by the negroes.

The success of the Republican party means negro rule. Every vote cast, for a Republican or an Independent candidate is a vote for negro rule. White men of North Carolina you have the issue before you. Are you ready to meet it?

Sketch of Wilson.

The News this morning presents a sketch of the town of Wilson, prepared by Captain Richard T. Fulghum, showing its rise and progress, which has seldom been equalled by the growth of any town, and the varied industries, business and professional pursuits of that exceedingly clever people.

The town was named for that distinguished and popular son of Edgecombe, Colonel Louis D. Wilson, who quit the halcyon of the State Legislature for the untrodden field of Mexican soil, to find a grave in an inhospitable land. The name of Louis D. Wilson was a loved one in Edgecombe county, and to the old men of his day it mere mention calls up fond recollections of the past. A man of means, and unmarried, he left his estate to the chairman of the county court, in trust for the poor, and to-day they are the recipients of his bounty. With this fund, supplemented by county aid, the authorities have established an asylum for the county insane, and for her aged and infirm paupers.

The town of Wilson is, therefore, a monument to one whose cherished name deserves to be perpetuated, and the magical growth and success of the place would almost lead one to believe there was magic in the name. Located on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the place was incorporated before the county of the same name was established, and in the territory cut off from the grand old county of Edgecombe, it was during the first years of its existence an Edgecombe town, the substantial characteristics of which it has always retained, and the industrious and progressive spirit of its people was inherited from the banner agricultural county of the State.

Lying between Contentnea and Toisnot creeks, it is the centre of one of the finest agricultural sections of the State, and the best market town for perhaps the best class of farmers in North Carolina. There are more farmers in the county surrounding Wilson, with surplus money than can be found within the same radius anywhere else in the South. It is the trade centre for portions of Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt and Greene, and until railroad changes and combinations, Wayne, Johnston, and even Wake. Its business was large and prosperity great before the general depression overtook the country, and even under the extraordinary pressure of the times, the progress and growth of Wilson has been steadily onward, in greater proportion to its population and artificial advantages than Raleigh even. Her business and professional men are equal to the best, her merchants live, liberal and energetic. There have been few, if any failures, and her commercial credit is among the fairest in the land.

Wilson has lacked but one thing essential to her growth, well-being and prosperity, and that is a competitive line of railway. Its founders were among those to project a plank road, affording a transportation outlet to deep water at Greenville. This work was completed in 1832, and for a short time contributed much to the prosperity of the place. But it was soon worn out and decayed, and passed into use as an ordinary public road. For much of the way an air line, it was graded almost sufficient for a railroad, and with little labor a narrow-gauge railway might be constructed on the line of the old plank road. The subject is one that ought to engage the attention of that people. With the aid of convict labor, a narrow gauge road might be laid down from Wilson to Greenville, equipped and complete, in every respect, for a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The town alone is able to undertake and press the work. A half dozen individuals in the community can be named who could do it. In view of the manifest advantage of such an enterprise to the place and surrounding country, the News would urge the matter upon the people of Wilson, and looking forward to the meeting of the Legislature next winter, place themselves in position to ask for a convict force of railroad builders.

As would be supposed, Wilson is the center of an intelligent and refined population. It is the location of two most excellent high schools of learning, and its churches represent every denomination of Protestant Christians common to this portion of the Union. It is one of the model towns of North Carolina, in every respect.

WILSON.

ITS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY—INCIDENTS IN ITS HISTORY—SKETCHES OF ITS PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN.

It will of course be understood that the heading of this article refers, not to Wilson County, but to the thriving, busy, bustling town, which bears the same name.

We shall endeavor in these columns to present to our readers a brief but truthful narrative of the most important events, which have distinguished the remarkable growth of this beautiful town. That we shall, in the space allotted to this sketch, fail to do justice to the omission of elaborate mention of those many minor details which have a special local interest, we are well assured, but believing that only a chronicle of the greater items in her general history will be of interest to the general reader, we have disposed of the paper shall go, and of advantage to her general interests, we shall confine ourselves to the a alone.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Wilson was only a vast wilderness. In the early part of the year 1833, when the first train on the W. & W. R. R. (then W. & Raleigh Railroad) traveled over the pieces and flar rail, it was known only as an insignificant railroad station in Edgecombe county, under the not euphonious name of Tosnot Depot.

The first actual settler in this locality was James D. Barnes, who came to Tosnot early in the year 1833, and established himself in business in a log shanty, and was in later years identified with every move looking to the advancement and prosperity of the locality which it was his pride to call home.

At that date the entire portion of the town located between what is known as Tarboro S. and the Railroad, was owned by Mr. Barnes and John W. Farmer, Esq. Mr. Barnes, by reason of seniority of citizenship filled the important position of railroad agent, post master, and chief merchant of the town. He lived a busy and eventful life, accumulated a fortune by his industry, honesty and integrity, and passed but his final rest honored and revered as an upright man and most estimable citizen.

WHEN INCORPORATED.

In the year 1848 the town was incorporated, and was named after General Louis Dicken Wilson, then one of the United States Senators from Edgecombe county. With only a limited education (as the educational facilities at his school age were extremely meagre) he rose by the force of genius and native intellect, to the most exalted position within the gift of his fellow citizens.

Though not a brilliant orator or eloquent speaker, he had the rare gift of common sense and plain speaking, and for thirty years filled all the public offices conferred upon him, with but one blemish upon his character or reproach upon his name from either friend or foe. He died in the service of his State, and in defence of his country, upon the fields of Mexico, beloved and regretted by his countrymen, and enshrined in the hearts of his fellow citizens of North Carolina.

In the year 1848, the date of its incorporation Wilson contained a population of not more than fifty souls, including all ages, sexes and colors. The present census shows a resident population of two thousand, in round numbers, taking into consideration the disastrous effects of the war, is a most astonishing increase.

Although incorporated in 1848, the history of the town may be said to date only from 1849, when the first Board of Town Commissioners was appointed. This board was composed of James D. Barnes, John W. Farmer, Arthur D. Farmer, J. D. Rountree, and Colonel Joshua Barnes. This latter gentleman was not a citizen of the town proper, but was enthusiastic and energetic in promoting the interests of the new town, and his appointment was a compliment to him for his zealous activity. The first official action of the Commissioners was to lay off and name the streets.

Barnes, Nash, and Greene streets, running east and west, and were laid off, and were intersected by Lodge, Spring, Goldsboro, Tarboro and Pine streets, running north and south.

Barnes street was named in honor of the Barnes family, the pioneers of the settlement, and Nash and Greene streets after the adjoining counties of the same name. Goldsboro and Tarboro streets received their names from the county seats of Wayne and Edgecombe counties, respectively. The Commissioners were indisposed to interfere with them when laying off the streets.

In this same year, 1849, began the first agitation of the question of forming a new county, with Wilson as the county seat. The new proposition was to form the new county from portions of Edgecombe, Nash, Wayne and Johnston, and the move was earnestly and zealously advocated by Gen. Joshua Barnes, Col. Farmer, M. Rountree and others of our leading citizens, but met with strenuous opposition in other sections of Edgecombe.

RAPID GROWTH.

During the year 1849 and 1850, the business of Wilson continued to increase, and improvements in the shape of new buildings for stores and residences were being daily made, and the business of the town was a strong advocate of the "Know Nothing" doctrine. Whether from its politics or from bad management, it failed, after a brief and inglorious existence.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

During this year the business of Wilson was almost doubled. New enterprises were being made to the population almost daily and new enterprises were being undertaken. New houses were going up in all directions and the busy sound of hammer and saw were heard all over its limits. A court house and jail had been contracted for, and the citizens looked with pride upon the signs of progress upon all sides of them.

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THE FIRST COURT.

In the spring of 1855, and very shortly after the establishment of the county, by a provision of the charter a court was held and the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and County Trustee were filled. At about the same time the Magistrates appointed, elected five justices to hold the County Court with Gen. Joshua Barnes as Chairman.

Judge Person presided over the first Superior Court held during 1855, and won for himself the esteem of the citizens of Wilson.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

Up to 1855, it does not appear to have entered the mind of man to establish a newspaper in the town. Did our space permit we could moralize upon this theme to an unlimited extent, but we must forego the pleasure. However, in 1855 the first newspaper was established in Wilson. It was owned and edited by Robinson, but the office and editorial management were in charge of John T. Albritton, now a citizen of Goldsboro, and a printer named Robinson, who was a strong advocate of the "Know Nothing" doctrine. Whether from its politics or from bad management, it failed, after a brief and inglorious existence.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS.

It has always been a distinctive feature of the citizens of Wilson, and one that they have reason to pride themselves upon, and they have always been a prodigal of their time and means in promoting the cause of education by the establishment of schools and colleges and by their generous support of them. It is one of the proudest of their achievements, and they have always been anxious to contribute to maintain it. It is too much a custom among our people to make light of our local academies, and leave them only a meagre and bare subsistence, by sending their children to other institutions, somewhere away from home. Of this the people of Wilson cannot be accused, for they have always maintained and upheld the schools, which they have established.

A proper and without honor save in his own country. Substitute "school" for prophet, and "country" for country, and the proverb is equally true in most parts of the State.

These remarks, which are "paraphrases" of the words of the Bible, are not intended to be taken literally, but by the fact that even in this early history of Wilson, the academies founded by its citizens were maintained and continued by moral and "tangible" support.

It is a source of pride to the people of Wilson, and a source of pride to the people of the State, that the academies founded by its citizens were maintained and continued by moral and "tangible" support.

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11-11-68

Mr. H. N. Hackney, who moved to this place from Nash county in 1832, and Mr. William Murray, come from Maryland in 1855. They have built up a good business, and have established a reputation for their work which is indeed enviable. For durability and quality of finish their work will justly rival that of any other establishment in the United States.

Mr. Hackney is a member of the Christian Baptist Church, and Mr. Murray is a student. Both of these gentlemen are noted for their upright, godly walk and godly conversation, and, in the purity of their conduct they dispense the sunlight of a high morality.

LEMON TABSON.

Lemon Tabson, colored, removed

—Visitors are rushing into Asheville, and the hotels are filling fast. It

Red Leaf,	4 00/65.00
Waxy filers,	8 00/61.00
Mon - smokers,	3 00/45.00
" "	4 50/65.00
" "	7 50/10.00
cy	12 00/18.00
KK Wrappers,	6 00/85.00
Mon Bright Wrappers,	10 00/22.50
lum	11 00/61.00
" "	16 00/25.00
" "	3 10/44.00
cy	50 00/77.00
Mon Mahogany Wrappers,	16 00/25.00
" "	25 00/30.00
" "	35 00/50.00

Prices improve very slightly as to quality.

Mon and medium grades predominate largely. Good wrappers and waxy file are very scarce and much sought after.

Market is more active for all grades..

US. Press,
ar N. C. Hay and
ar N. C. Fodder, just received on con-
ent-5-11
W. C. McMACKIN.
Prescription Free,
R the speedy cure of Seminal
Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all other
brought on by Indiscretion or Excess.
Druggist has the ingredients.
Free.
DR. JACQUES & CO.,
130 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O

can get any size package
from 3 to 50 Gallons,
addressing T. N. COOPER, Eagle Mills
redell county, N. C.
by A. W. FRAPS, Raleigh, N. C.
1919 T. N. COOPER

Notice.
The next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will be held at the office of the Chairman in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 1st day of July, 1888 commencing at 10 a. m.
In order of Jno. M. Robinson, President.
W. V. VASS,
Sec'y & Treasurer.
Raleigh, June 23, 1878

Notice.
The next annual meeting of the Stock
holders of the Raleigh & Augusta
Railroad Company, will be held at the
City of Raleigh, on the 15th day of July, 1877, com-
encing at 12 o'clock noon.
Jno. M. Robinson, President.
W. W. Voss, Sec'y & Treasurer.